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Security Council

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 6 August 2010 from the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the United States of America has the honour to attach herewith the report of the United States on the implementation of the measures imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 1929 (2010) (see annex).

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Annex to the note verbale dated 6 August 2010 from the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report of the United States on the implementation of measures imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 1929 (2010)

The United States believes it is essential that Member States swiftly, fully and robustly implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 1929 (2010) and encourages all States to do so. The United States hereby submits the present report on the range of measures that the United States is taking to implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 1929. Following the structure of relevant provisions of the resolution, United States actions to date are set out below.

Paragraph 7

The United States trade embargo on Iran is implemented under authorities enacted by Congress, including the Arms Export Control Act, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, as amended, and the International Security and Development Cooperation Act. With limited exceptions, United States sanctions prohibit United States persons from importing goods or services from Iran or the Government of Iran; from exporting goods, services, or technology to Iran or the Government of Iran; and from investing in Iran. The sanctions also prohibit United States persons from facilitating such transactions by third parties who are not United States persons. In addition, non-United States persons are generally prohibited from exporting goods, technology, or services from the United States to Iran or the Government of Iran and from re-exporting to Iran or the Government of Iran certain sensitive United States-origin goods, technology, and services;

The United States also continues to work with its international partners to urge full implementation of this provision and to prevent Iran from gaining access to uranium supplies around the world. This includes close bilateral consultations with our foreign counterparts on this particular provision of resolution 1929 (2010), as well as other provisions, such as paragraph 3 of resolution 1737 (2006).

For example, the United States works with multilateral export control regimes, such as the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Missile Technology Control Regime to prevent transfers to Iran of technical training, advice, services or assistance related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of the equipment and materials in paragraph 7 of this resolution. By building national interdiction capacities and increasing national legal authorities, we see activities such as the Proliferation Security Initiative as critical tools that support the international effort aimed at preventing and disrupting shipments of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

The United States also takes note of the 17th preambular paragraph regarding the common equipment between nuclear and petrochemical industries. In this respect, the United States also uses relevant United States authorities, including the Arms Export Control Act and the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, to prohibit the transfer of both dual use items listed in INFCIRC/254/Rev.7/Part 2, as well as other equipment that could potentially be used in Iran's nuclear programme. The United States also calls on other States to be vigilant regarding the potential

abuse by Iran of the petrochemical industry to procure illicit equipment for its nuclear programme.

Paragraph 8

The Iranian Transactions Regulations implement a series of Executive Orders issued pursuant to the authorities of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act and the International Security and Development Cooperation Act. These Executive Orders impose comprehensive trade and financial sanctions on Iran that are administered by the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control. With limited exceptions, the Iranian Transactions Regulations prohibit United States persons from importing goods or services from Iran or the Government of Iran; from exporting goods, services, or technology to Iran or the Government of Iran; and from investing in Iran. The Iranian Transactions Regulations also prohibit United States persons from facilitating such transactions by third parties who are not United States persons. In addition, non-United States persons are generally prohibited from exporting goods, technology, or services from the United States to Iran or the Government of Iran and from re-exporting to Iran or the Government of Iran certain sensitive United States-origin goods, technology, and services. Executive Order 13382 (E.O. 13382, "Blocking Property of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferators and Their Supporters"), also issued under the authority of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act and administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control, allows the United States to block or "freeze" the property and interests in property within the United States, or in the possession or control of United States persons, of persons determined to be weapons of mass destruction proliferators and their supporters. As a result of these laws, the United States does not permit the export to Iran of any items that could contribute to Iran's conventional arms or missile programs, including those covered by resolution 1929 (2010) and its predecessors.

In addition, under the Iran, North Korea and Syria Nonproliferation Act, "credible information indicating" a transfer of items covered under the multilateral control regimes either to or from Iran, North Korea, or Syria by non-United States entities triggers a report to Congress and possible sanctions on those entities. The United States also works with like-minded countries, including through such means as the Wassenaar Arrangement, to develop best practices to prevent the transfer of technical training, advice, services or assistance related to the provision, manufacture, and maintenance of conventional arms. The United States also works with the Missile Technology Control Regime to prevent the transfer of missile-related equipment, materials, software, and related technology to or from Iran that could contribute to the development or production of missiles.

Paragraph 9

The United States does not permit the export or re-export of any items that could contribute to Iran's missile programmes. Relevant United States authorities include the Arms Export Control Act and the International Emergency Economic Powers Act. As noted above (under para. 7), the United States also works with like-minded countries, including through the Missile Technology Control Regime, to prevent the transfer of missile-related equipment, materials, software, and related technology to Iran that could contribute to the development or production of missiles.

Paragraph 10

The implementation of the travel ban for persons listed in annex II to resolution 1929 (2010), as well as the relevant annexes and provisions of resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), and 1803 (2008) noted above, is addressed through the United States Department of State's targeted visa review process under the Immigration and Nationality Act, which focuses on individuals reasonably believed to be seeking entry into the United States to engage in an activity to violate or evade United States export control laws. Under these provisions, any requests by relevant individuals designated in accordance with the resolution for visas to travel to or through the United States would be denied. Because such persons will not be permitted to enter into or transit through the United States, we do not anticipate that notifications to the Sanctions Committee will be required. Furthermore, under United States law, aliens reasonably believed to be seeking entry into the United States to engage in an activity in violation of United States law or to evade United States export controls or other laws are inadmissible.

In addition, under the Controlled Port Access and Special Interest Program (annex I) of the Maritime Operational Threat Response for the National Strategy for Maritime Security (June 2006), Iran is listed as a non-entrant country. The programme denies vessels access to the internal waters and ports of the United States if they are flying the flag of a non-entrant country or have a member of their crew who is a citizen of a non-entrant country, unless such person possesses a valid United States visa. In addition, vessels with any other person on board who is a citizen or resident of a non-entrant country and denied entry through the Maritime Operational Threat Response process in a specific case, will also be considered a non-entrant under the programme.

Paragraph 11

The national authority carried out under Executive Order 13382 allows the United States to implement this provision. Persons who are designated under Executive Order 13382 are denied access to the United States financial and commercial systems, and United States persons, including United States citizens, permanent resident aliens, United States companies (wherever located), and any person or company in the United States, are prohibited from engaging in transactions with them. It is important to note that adequate identification is crucial and necessary in order to properly implement the asset freeze. Identifying information is necessary to avoid confusion and prevent innocent parties from being wrongly targeted by sanctions.

In that regard, the United States had already frozen the assets of 12 of the 22 entities in annex I of resolution 1929 (2010) prior to its adoption. These entities include: Amin Industrial Complex, Armament Industries Group, Farasakht Industries, First East Export Bank, Kaveh Cutting Tools Company, Ministry of Defense Logistics Export (MODLEX), Mizan Machinery Manufacturing, Nuclear Research Center for Agriculture and Medicine, Shahid Satarri Industries, Shahid Sayyade Shirazi Industries and Yazd Metallurgy.

Since the adoption of the resolution on 9 June 2010, the United States has further designated the following entities under the authorities of Executive Order 13382: Sepanir Oil and Gas Engineering Co. and Rah Sahel. In addition to the entities listed in the annexes of resolution 1929 (2010), the United States has

designated the following entities since 9 June 2010: the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Air Force and Missile Command; Mohammad Ali Jafari, Mohammad Reza Naqdi, Javad Karimi Sabet, Ahmad Vahidi, the Naval Defense Missile Industry Group, Javedan Mehr Toos, Hafiz Darya Shipping Company (HDS Lines), Soroush Sarzamin Asatir Ship Management Company, Safiran Payam Darya (SAPID) Shipping Co., Seibow Limited, and Seibow Logistics. The United States also designated Post Bank of Iran for providing financial services to, and acting on behalf of, the United Nations-designated Bank Sepah.

The United States will continue to take measures to fully implement its obligations under the resolution and work to designate the remaining individuals and entities identified in the annexes of resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and 1929 (2010).

Paragraph 12

Under the authorities of Executive Order 13382 and the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, the United States designated the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps on 25 October 2007. Accordingly, the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps has been denied access to the United States financial and commercial systems, and United States persons, including United States citizens, permanent resident aliens, United States companies (wherever located), and any person or company in the United States, are prohibited from engaging in transactions with them. This national authority also allows the United States to implement effectively the provisions set forth in operative paragraph 12 of resolution 1929 (2010).

The following Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps-related entities and individuals have been designated under Executive Order 13382:

Khatam al-Anbiya Construction Headquarters
Oriental Oil Kish
Ghorb Nooh
Sahel Consultant Engineers
Ghorb Karbala
Sepasad Engineering Company
Omran Sahel
Hara Company
Gharargahe Sazandegi Ghaem
Iran Aircraft Manufacturing Industrial Company
General Rostam Qasemi
General Hosein Salimi
Brigadier General Morteza Rezaie
Vice Admiral Ali Akhbar Ahmadian
Brigadier General Mohammad Hejazi
Brigadier General Qasem Soleimani
Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Air Force
Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Missile Command
Mohammad Ali Jafari
Mohammad Reza Naqdi
Fater Engineering Institute
Imensazen Consultant Engineers Institute
Makin Institute

Rahab Institute
Rah Sahel
Sepanir Oil and Gas Engineering Co.

With respect to this provision, the United States also takes note of the 6th preambular paragraph of resolution 1929 (2010) and the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps' role in the development of Iran's sensitive nuclear activities and the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems. The United States will continue to monitor the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, as well as other entities related to Iran's nuclear and missile programmes, and will make designations as warranted under the authorities noted above.

Paragraph 13

The United States does not permit the export or re-export of any items that could contribute to Iran's nuclear programmes. This includes all of the items specifically listed in documents INFCIRC/254/Rev.9/Part 1, INFCIRC/254/Rev.7/Part 2, and S/2010/263. The United States also works with like-minded countries, including through the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Zangger Committee, the Proliferation Security Initiative, and through outreach programmes to non-member countries. The goal is to prevent the transfer of nuclear and nuclear-related equipment, materials, software and related technology to or from Iran that could contribute to the development, production or delivery of nuclear weapons. Relevant United States authorities include the Arms Export Control Act and the International Emergency Economic Powers Act.

Paragraph 14

In accordance with domestic law and international legal frameworks, the United States cooperates closely with partner States to scrutinize the activities of the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines (IRISL) and other Iranian shipping-related companies that pass through airports, seaports, and other international borders, and takes steps to prevent transfers of items prohibited by this and by previous Iran-related resolutions.

United States efforts to take cooperative action to prevent the trafficking in weapons of mass destruction related materials to Iran include the Proliferation Security Initiative. The Proliferation Security Initiative is an international counter-proliferation effort aimed at preventing and disrupting shipments of weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems, and related materials flowing to or from States or non-State actors of proliferation concern. The United States, in partnership with other Proliferation Security Initiative States, has implemented a series of training exercises through which the States continue to enhance their interoperability, improve their decision-making processes and procedures, and strengthen their capacities to prevent weapons of mass destruction-related shipments. In addition, the United States has reached bilateral Proliferation Security Initiative ship-boarding agreements with 11 important flag States (Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Croatia, Cyprus, Liberia, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Panama, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) to facilitate the boarding and inspection of vessels that may be carrying weapons of mass destruction-related cargoes. These agreements will assist in implementing resolution 1929 (2010) and its predecessors.

Paragraph 15

As previously noted, United States efforts to take cooperative action to prevent the trafficking in items prohibited in this resolution and all previous resolutions, include the Proliferation Security Initiative. The expansion of the Proliferation Security Initiative to 97 participants, as well as United States bilateral ship boarding agreements, will assist in implementing resolution 1929 (2010) and its predecessors.

Paragraph 16

As an integral part of the efforts described in previous paragraphs, the United States cooperates closely with partner States to seize and dispose of any prohibited cargoes that are discovered during inspections conducted under the provisions of resolution 1929 (2010).

Paragraph 17

The United States has not had occasion to report any activity to the Committee under this provision of resolution 1929 (2010), but continues to work closely with partner nations and the Committee to ensure the full implementation of the resolution.

Paragraph 18

For the reasons listed under paragraph 16 above, we do not anticipate making any reports to the Committee under this provision.

Paragraph 19

Under the authorities of Executive Order 13382 and the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, the United States designated IRISL and 17 other entities controlled by or acting or purporting to act on behalf of IRISL on 10 September 2008. Other IRISL-related entities have been designated subsequently under Executive Order 13382. All three entities included in annex III of resolution 1929 (2010) were so designated on 10 September 2008, prior to the adoption of the resolution. Individuals and entities that are designated under Executive Order 13382 are denied access to the United States financial and commercial systems, and United States persons, including United States citizens, permanent resident aliens, United States companies (wherever located), and any person or company in the United States, are prohibited from engaging in transactions with them. This national authority also allows the United States to implement effectively the provisions set forth in operative paragraph 19 of the resolution. In addition to IRISL itself, the following IRISL-related entities have been designated under Executive Order 13382:

Valfajr 8th Shipping Line Co. SSK
Khazar Sea Shipping Lines
Irinvestship, Ltd.
Iran o Hind Shipping Company
Shipping Computer Services Company
Iran o Misr Shipping Company
IRISL Marine Services & Engineering Company
IRITAL Shipping SRL Company
South Shipping Line Iran
IRISL Multimodal Transport Co.

Oasis Freight Agencies
IRISL Europe GMbH
IRISL Benelux NV
IRISL (UK) Ltd.
IRISL China Shipping Co., Ltd.
Asia Marine Network PTE. Ltd.
CISCO Shipping Co. Ltd.
IRISL (Malta) Limited
Hafiz Darya Shipping (HDS) Lines
Safiran Payan Darya Shipping
Seibow Ltd.
Seibow Logistics Ltd.
Soroush Sarzamin Asatir Ship Management Co.

In addition to these designations, the United States has listed the names and International Maritime Organization (IMO) numbers of more than 90 IRISL-related vessels as a "blocked vessel".

In accordance with domestic law and international legal frameworks, the United States cooperates closely with partner States to scrutinize the activities of the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines and other Iranian shipping-related companies that pass through airports, seaports, and other international borders, and takes steps to prevent transfers of items prohibited by this and by previous Iran-related resolutions, the United States cooperates closely with partner States to scrutinize the activities of IRISL as well as Iranian cargo shipping companies.

Paragraph 20

In accordance with domestic law and international legal frameworks, the United States cooperates closely with partner States to scrutinize the activities of Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines, Iran Air, and Iran Air's cargo component, as well as Iranian cargo shipping companies, and takes steps to prevent transfers of items prohibited by this and by previous Iran-related resolutions. The United States notes the actions that Iran has taken to circumvent the sanctions placed on it by Security Council resolutions, including the renaming and re-registering of vessels and aircraft. As information becomes available on such practices, we will report it to this Committee and to relevant countries so that they may take appropriate action.

Paragraph 21

Subject to limited exceptions, the Iranian Transactions Regulations, administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control, prohibit direct and indirect exports (including exports of financial services) by United States persons and from the United States to Iran. New investments by United States persons — including commitments of funds or other assets, and loans or any other extensions of credit — in Iran or in property (including entities) owned or controlled by the Government of Iran are prohibited.

In November 2008, the United States further cut off Iranian financial institutions from the United States financial system by revoking the "U-turn" general license for Iran; thereby precluding transfers designed to dollarize transactions through the United States financial system for the direct or indirect benefit of Iranian banks, other persons in Iran, or the Government of Iran. Prior to

this action, United States financial institutions were authorized to process certain fund transfers for the direct or indirect benefit of Iranian banks, other persons in Iran, or the Government of Iran, provided the payments were initiated offshore by a non-Iranian, non-United States financial institution and only passed through the United States financial system en route to another offshore, non-Iranian, or non-United States financial institution.

On 1 July 2010, the United States enacted the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability and Divestment Act of 2010. This bill expands the existing Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 by requiring the President to impose or waive sanctions on companies that supply Iran with refined petroleum products, help Iran develop its own refining capacity (through goods, services, and technology), or provide other associated services such as shipping, financing, and insurance. The legislation also prohibits or imposes strict conditions upon United States correspondent accounts of foreign financial institutions that know, or should know, that they are facilitating any of the following: significant transactions for banks designated by the United States in connection with Iran's weapons of mass destruction or terrorism activities; significant transactions for Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps or its affiliates; Iran's activities regarding weapons of mass destruction or support for terrorism; or the activities of any individual or entity designated for sanctions under the Security Council resolutions regarding Iran. The legislation also prohibits subsidiaries of United States financial institutions from engaging in any transactions that the subsidiary knows, or should know, will benefit Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps or its affiliates.

The United States has provided no such financing to Iran for three decades; such financing has been prohibited by United States law. We are continuing efforts to reach agreement with other Governments on a common position with respect to reducing official financing to the Government of Iran in both bilateral and multilateral channels.

Paragraph 22

Under the authorities of Executive Order 13382 and the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, the United States designated IRISL and 17 other entities controlled by or acting or purporting to act on behalf of IRISL on 10 September 2008. Under the same authorities, the United States designated the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps on 25 October 2007. Individuals and entities that are designated under Executive Order 13382 are denied access to the United States financial and commercial systems, and United States persons, including United States citizens, permanent resident aliens, United States companies (wherever located), and any person or company in the United States, are prohibited from engaging in transactions with them. This national authority also allows the United States to implement effectively the provisions set forth in operative paragraph 22 of the resolution.

With respect to this provision, the United States also takes note of the 6th preambular paragraph and the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps' role in the development of Iran's sensitive nuclear activities and the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems. The United States will continue to monitor the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, as well as other entities related to Iran's nuclear and missile programmes, and will make designations as warranted under the authorities noted above.

Paragraph 23

Subject to limited exceptions, the Iranian Transactions Regulations, administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control, prohibit direct and indirect exports (including exports of financial services) by United States persons and from the United States to Iran, as well as direct and indirect imports of Iranian-origin services (including imports of Iranian-origin financial services) into the United States and by United States persons. New investments by United States persons — including commitments of funds or other assets, and loans or any other extensions of credit — in Iran or in property (including entities) owned or controlled by the Government of Iran are prohibited.

With respect to this provision, the United States takes note of the 16th preambular paragraph, which notes the need to exercise vigilance over transactions involving Iranian banks, including the Central Bank of Iran, so as to prevent such transactions from contributing to proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems.

Reflecting the statements issued by the Financial Action Task Force in October 2007 and February 2008 regarding deficiencies in Iran's anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism regime, and the new provisions in resolution 1929 (2010), the United States Department of the Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network issued an advisory to United States banks on 22 June 2010. The advisory explains the provisions in the resolution relevant to United States banks. While noting that the United States banking sector has very limited direct exposure to the Iranian banking system because of existing laws and regulations, the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network continues to advise all United States financial institutions to take commensurate risk-mitigation measures to diminish threats emanating from Iran. The advisory also updates the list of banks that are subject to enhanced scrutiny because of United States or international designations.

Paragraph 24

Subject to limited exceptions, the Iranian Transactions Regulations, administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control, prohibit direct and indirect exports (including exports of financial services) by United States persons and from the United States to Iran. New investments by United States persons — including commitments of funds or other assets, and loans or any other extensions of credit — in Iran or in property (including entities) owned or controlled by the Government of Iran are prohibited.

In November 2008, the United States further cut off Iranian financial institutions from the United States financial system by revoking the "U-turn" general licence for Iran, thereby precluding transfers designed to dollarize transactions through the United States financial system for the direct or indirect benefit of Iranian banks, other persons in Iran or the Government of Iran. Prior to this action, United States financial institutions were authorized to process certain fund transfers for the direct or indirect benefit of Iranian banks, other persons in Iran or the Government of Iran, provided the payments were initiated offshore by a non-Iranian, non-United States financial institution and only passed through the United States financial system en route to another offshore, non-Iranian, non-United States financial institution.

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Note verbale dated 5 August 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Finland to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Finland to the United Nations, in referring to paragraph 31 of Security Council resolution 1929 (2010), has the honour to communicate the following information concerning the implementation in Finland of the United Nations sanctions against Iran:

Measures adopted by the European Union

The European Union immediately initiated the preparation of legal instruments implementing the provisions of resolution 1929 (2010).

On 18 June 2010, Commission Regulation No. 532/2010 was adopted amending the Council Regulation (EC) No. 423/2007 by including the persons and entities designated by the Security Council on 9 June 2010 in the list of persons, entities and bodies subject to the asset freeze as set out in annex IV to Council Regulation No. 423/2007.

On 26 July 2010, the European Union Council adopted Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against Iran. The Council Decision sets out the basis for European Union implementation of all the measures contained in resolution 1929 (2010).

Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP also provides the basis for European Union specific accompanying measures within the scope of the resolutions, notably:

- Export ban on certain other items, in addition to those determined by the Sanctions Committee, which could contribute to Iran's nuclear-related programme or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes;
- Autonomous designations under the visa ban and the asset freeze, to be decided by the Council of the European Union, of persons and entities involved in proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or in violations of Security Council resolutions, of individuals and entities of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and of the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines and its subsidiaries.

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- Enhanced vigilance over the activities of financial institutions within the jurisdiction of European Union member States with banks and financial entities linked to Iran, notably through a prior authorization regime for all transactions above a certain amount.
- Prohibition to open new branches and subsidiaries of Iranian banks in the European Union and to establish new banking relationships with Iranian banks.
- Prohibition to provide insurance and re-insurance to Iranian entities.
- Prohibition of sale, purchase and brokering of Government bonds.
- Measures in the transport sector concerning the prohibition for Iranian cargo flights to have access to European Union airports and the prohibition to provide engineering and maintenance services to Iranian cargo flights.

In addition to the Council Decision, the Council adopted on 26 July 2010 Regulation (EU) No. 668/2010 implementing Article 7 (2) of the Council Regulation (EC) No. 423/2007 on restrictive measures against Iran in order to legally enforce the asset freeze for the new EU autonomous designations of persons and entities.

Preparations are under way to adopt without delay a Council Regulation implementing the measures of the Council Decision falling under the competence of the Union.

National implementing measures

At the national level, sanctions are imposed by virtue of the Act on the Enforcement of Certain Obligations of Finland as a Member of the United Nations and of the European Union ("Sanctions Act", No. 659/1967).

The Sanctions Act, together with the Penal Code (No. 39/1889), provides for penalties and forfeitures to be imposed for violations of Council sanctions regulations. According to Chapter 46, Section 1 (11) of the Penal Code, a person who violates or attempts to violate a regulatory provision in a sanctions regulation, shall be sentenced for a regulation offence to a fine or to imprisonment for at most four years.

The arms embargoes imposed by the Security Council and the European Union are implemented at the national level by virtue of the Act on the Export and Transit of Defence Materiel (Act. No. 242/1990, as amended by Acts 197/1995, 893/2001, 385/2002 and 900/2002). According to the Act, the export, transit or brokerage of defence materiel is subject to specific authorization (export and brokerage licence). A licence to export or broker shall not be granted if it jeopardizes Finland's security or is inconsistent with Finland's foreign policy. The General Guidelines for Export, Transit and Brokerage of Defence Materiel adopted by the Government (No. 1000/2002), as amended by Government Decision 101/2003 provide that economic sanctions and arms embargoes imposed by the Security Council or by the European Union shall be complied with when granting an export licence or licence to the transhipment of defence materiel.

According to Section 7 of the Act on the Export and Transit of Defence Materiel, a person who commits an export offence shall be fined or imprisoned for a maximum period of four years.

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Note verbale dated 6 August 2010 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations, with reference to the note of the Chairman of the Committee, has the honour to submit herewith its report, pursuant to paragraph 31 of Security Council resolution 1929 (2010), adopted on 9 June 2010, on steps taken with a view to effectively implementing paragraphs 7 to 19 and 21 to 24 of resolution 1929 (2010) (see annex).

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Annex to the note verbale dated 6 August 2010 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report of the Republic of Korea on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1929 (2010)

1. The Government of the Republic of Korea is committed to faithfully implementing Security Council resolution 1929 (2010) and to rendering full cooperation to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006).

2. The Government of the Republic of Korea has taken the requisite legislative and executive measures to ensure compliance with the requirements of resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008) and has submitted reports to the Security Council on their implementation on 12 March 2007, 21 June 2007 and 2 May 2008, respectively.

3. All relevant authorities in the Republic of Korea have been fully informed of the contents of resolution 1929 (2010), and have taken all steps necessary for its effective implementation.

Export control on strategic items and conventional arms

4. As a member of all existing international non-proliferation and export control regimes, including the Nuclear Suppliers Group, Missile Technology Control Regime, the Australian Group, the Zangger Committee, and the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Government of the Republic of Korea has implemented strict export and import control over items and technology related to weapons of mass destruction, missiles, and other conventional weapons in conformity with international standards.

5. Major laws and regulations on export control include the Foreign Trade Act, the Atomic Energy Act and the Defense Acquisition Program Act. Specifically, the Public Notice on Trade of Strategic Items covers all controlled items for the five multilateral export control regimes listed in paragraph 4 and provides for detailed export and import control regulation as well as the specifications of controlled items.

6. Major weapons systems and related parts and technology are designated as key defence materiel/technology, and their transfer is tightly controlled through the Defense Acquisition Program Act. Any activity involving the transfer of such arms requires prior approval by the Government of the Republic of Korea.

7. To date, there has been no case where major defence materiel or technology was approved for transfer to Iran. In the future, even greater scrutiny will be given to the declared use, end-user, and non-transfer of such to third countries so as to prevent potential imports of arms by Iran via third countries. Moreover, following adoption of resolution 1929 (2010), the Government of the Republic of Korea has notified all financial institutions in Korea, including foreign bank branches, to prevent financial support related to the supply, sale or transfer of arms or related materiel to Iran.

8. The list of controlled items under the Nuclear Suppliers Group (INFCIRC/254/Rev.9/Part 1, INFCIRC/254/Rev.7/Part 2) has already been reflected in the Public Notice on Trade of Strategic Items as of December 2007, and the amended list of controlled items under the Missile Technology Control Regime (S/2010/263) will be updated by the end of 2010. Any additional changes made in the list of controlled items will be promptly added to the Public Notice on Trade of Strategic Items for effective implementation of resolution 1929 (2010).

9. To further enhance transparency and efficiency in terms of export control, in 2008 the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology introduced an online system (see www.neps.go.kr) through which it provides permits for the export of nuclear-related material. In addition, the Korea Institute of Nuclear Non-proliferation and Control, founded in 2006, provides technical support in implementing nuclear export control.

Inspection of maritime and air cargo

10. The Government of the Republic of Korea will take all necessary measures pursuant to existing domestic guidelines and regulations on cargo inspection to inspect vessels and aircraft and seize and dispose of prohibited items if there are reasonable grounds to believe that items prohibited under Security Council resolutions are being transferred.

11. The Government of the Republic of Korea will also reinforce its monitoring system by carrying out 24-hour surveillance on those vessels suspected of carrying prohibited items.

12. The Government of the Republic of Korea has instructed all port authorities and regional maritime affairs and port offices to strengthen controls on vessels entering Korea, for example by verifying the nationality of said vessels, facilitating searches and prohibiting the provision of bunkering services if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the vessels are carrying prohibited items.

13. Airports in the Republic of Korea will engage in enhanced scrutiny of air cargo in cases where there are reasonable grounds to believe that aircrafts travelling to and from Iran are carrying prohibited items. In addition, any aircraft travelling to or from Iran that is suspected of carrying prohibited items will be forbidden from entering the territorial airspace of the Republic of Korea pursuant to the procedures for overflight approval.

Assets freeze and financial vigilance

14. In order to implement the financial sanctions element of resolution of 1929 (2010), the Government of the Republic of Korea added the one individual and 40 entities listed in annexes I, II and III to resolution 1929 (2010) to its sanctions lists and took the necessary measures in accordance with the guideline on payment and receipt for implementation of duty to keep international peace and safety pursuant to the Foreign Exchange Transactions Act on 9 July 2010. The individual and entities designated by the Security Council in its resolution 1929 (2010) have also been listed in the database list of persons and entities not suitable for export of strategic items of the Ministry of Knowledge Economy.

15. The Government of the Republic of Korea has taken measures to restrict foreign exchange payment and receipt between the designated individual/entities

and those residents/non-residents subject to its jurisdiction. Relevant authorities and agencies, including the Financial Services Commission, National Tax Service, Korea Customs Service, Bank of Korea, Financial Supervisory Service, General Insurance Association of Korea, Korea Trade Insurance Corporation and all foreign exchange banks, have been informed of the additions to the sanctions list and instructed to take all necessary measures. The information has also been published in the official journal of the Government in order to prevent Korean nationals, companies and financial institutions from engaging in business transactions with the sanctioned individual and entities.

16. The Government of the Republic of Korea has instructed its financial institutions to prohibit the provision of financial services, including insurance and reinsurance, in cases where there are reasonable grounds to believe that such services could contribute to Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems. The Government has also instructed these institutions to exercise special vigilance when doing business with banks domiciled in Iran and their branches and subsidiaries so as to avoid such activities contributing to Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems.

17. Additionally, the Government of the Republic of Korea has posted a notification on *Yestrade*, an online strategic trade information system operated by the Korea Strategic Trade Institute, urging Korean nationals, companies and financial institutions to exercise additional vigilance when doing business with entities incorporated in Iran or subject to Iran's jurisdiction, including the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps and the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines, if there is reason to believe that such activities could contribute to Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems.

18. The Government of the Republic of Korea already has the necessary legal framework, in the form of the Banking Act and the Regulation on Overseas Investment of Financial Institutions to take the necessary measures to prohibit the opening of new branches, subsidiaries or representative offices of Iranian banks in its territory, and prohibit it financial institutions from opening representative offices or subsidiaries in Iran if there are reasonable grounds that such financial services could contribute to Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems.

19. The Government of the Republic of Korea will also take the necessary measures, pursuant to the Foreign Exchange Transactions Act to prohibit Iranian banks from establishing new joint ventures, taking an ownership interest in or establishing or maintaining correspondent relationships with banks in its jurisdiction, as well as prohibit its financial institutions from opening bank accounts in Iran if there are reasonable grounds that such financial services could contribute to Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems.

Travel ban

20. The Government of the Republic of Korea has imposed travel bans, pursuant to the Korea Immigration Control Act, on the individual listed in annex I of resolution 1929 (2010) and to those individuals listed in sections C, D and E of the annex to resolution 1737 (2006), annex I of resolution 1747 (2007) and annex I of

resolution 1803 (2008), who are already subject to travel restrictions. The Government of the Republic of Korea will continue to enforce strict control with respect to the entry or transit of the designated individuals.

21. The Government of the Republic of Korea firmly believes that resolution of the Iranian nuclear issue is important not only for maintaining and strengthening the international non-proliferation regime but also for peace in the Middle East. In this context, the Government of the Republic of Korea has complied and continues to fully comply with the obligations set out in resolution 1929 (2010) and will take further measures as needed to ensure full implementation.

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Note verbale dated 6 August 2010 from the Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Committee and has the honour to refer to the latter's note verbale dated 27 July 2010.

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations has the honour to transmit herewith to the Chairman of the Committee the report of the Netherlands on the steps taken with a view to implementing Security Council resolution 1929 (2010), pursuant to paragraphs 7 to 19 and 21 to 24 of that resolution (see annex).

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Annex to the note verbale dated 6 August 2010 from the Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report of the Netherlands on the steps taken with a view to implementing Security Council resolution 1929 (2010)

Pursuant to paragraph 31 of Security Council resolution 1929 (2010), I have the honour to inform you of the steps taken by the Netherlands Government to implement the measures imposed by paragraphs 7 to 19 and 21 to 24 of the resolution.

The Netherlands, as a member State of the European Union (EU), implements the provisions of Security Council resolutions that fall within the scope of the competence of the EU via EU Council Decisions and EU Council Regulations, the latter being directly applicable in the Netherlands.

An EU Council Decision on restrictive measures against Iran was adopted on 26 July 2010 and published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* of 27 July 2010 (see http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:195:0039:0073:EN:PDF).

As soon as the Council Regulation is adopted, the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, in cooperation with other ministers concerned, will lay down the necessary national provisions in secondary legislation, within the framework of the Sanctions Law 1977. Such legislation is currently under preparation. Pending the adoption of the EU Regulation and, subsequently, national secondary legislation, the Netherlands is implementing its obligations under the Security Council through its existing national legislation and instruments, i.e., border patrol, visa and import/export licences.